THE Numb. 353.

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices foreign and domeſtic.

THURSDAY, *January* 30, 1752.

From the Gentleman's Magazine, for *Auguſt*, 1751.

Mr. URBAN,

I NOW ſend you, according to your Deſire, a further Account of *Jedediah Buxton*, whom I found to be a very illiterate Man. I examined him with Regard to his Manner of Life, and I was told he laboured hard for his Livelihood, having a Wife and Daughter at *Elmton*, ſix Miles Eaſt of *Cheſterfield* in *Derbyſhire*; I perceive he has a good Notion of the Square, Oblong, Triangle, and Circle. The firſt Queſtion I propoſed was as follows: Admit a Field 423 Yards long and 383 wide, What was the area? After I had read the Figures to him diſtinctly, he gave me the true Product, *viz.* 162009 Yards, in two Minutes, for I obſerved by my Watch how long every Operation took him. I then aſked him how many Acres the aforeſaid Field meaſured? In 11 Minutes he told me 33 Acres, 1 Rood, 35 Perches, 20 Yards, and a Quarter juſt. I then propoſed to him, how many Barley Corns would reach 8 Miles? In a Minute and half he anſwered 1520640 Barley Corns. He is the ſloweſt in finding the area of a Circle, but yet he finds it very near the Truth, though he don't uſe the Mathematical Rules. Allowing the Diſtance between *York* and *London* to be 204 Miles, I aſked him how many Times a Coach-wheel turned round in that Diſtance, allowing the Wheel's Circumference to be ſix Yards? In 13 Minutes he anſwered 59840 Times. The next Propoſition was, a Tub or Bin 346 Inches long, 256 Inches wide, 94 Inches deep, how many Gallons Liquid Meaſure and what Corn will it hold? Anſwer, 3,454,464 ſolid Inches, or, 1,768,685,568 Half Quarters of ſolid Inches, making 12,249,872 Gallons Liquid Meaſure, or 12249 Gallons, 3 Quarts, 34 Inches and a half; or it will hold 191 Quarters, 3 Buſhels, 5 Quarterns, a half Quartern, 34 Inches and a half remainder.

Again, ſuppoſe a Canal was to be dug 426 Feet long, 263 wide, and 2 Feet and a half deep, how many Cubical Yards of Earth to be removed? After pauſing a Quarter of an Hour he anſwered, 10373 Yards 24 Feet. He will talk with you freely whilſt he is doing his Queſtions, it being no Moleſtation or Hindrance to him, but enough to confound a Penman. His Memory is ſo great, that he can leave off and reaſſume the Operation again, at a Week, Month, or at ſeveral Months End; he calls his Figures all by their proper Names, and is very ready at naming them either backwards or forwards. From *May* 17, 10 H. A. M. 1725, he told me he was drunk (to make uſe of his Expreſſion) with reckoning by his Memory till *June* 16 following, and then ſlept ſoundly ſeven Hours, but will never attempt ſo much reckoning again, for fear of falling into the ſame Dilemma. I ſuppoſe what he means by his being drunk, was his being ſo much ſtupified with Thought, as rendered him incapable of Buſineſs; when it may well be ſaid *Neque pes, neque mens ſatis ſuum officium facit.*

But, to proceed further with this uncommon Man, I was led by Curioſity to know what Queſtion it was that cauſed his Drunkenneſs; to which he replied, in anſwering the following Queſtion. In 202,680,000,360 Miles, and each Mile reckoned to be Cubical, how many Barley Corns, Vetches, Peas, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Beans, Lintels, and how many Hairs, each an Inch long, would fill that Space, reckoning 48 Hairs in breadth to an Inch on the flat, as he found them to be ſo. I ſhall here ſubjoin his Table of Meaſures, which he founded on Experiment.

200	Barley Corns	are contained in one ſolid Inch.
300	Wheat Corns	
312	Rye Corns	
180	Oats	
40	Peas	
23	Beans	
80	Vetches	
100	Lintels	
2304	Hairs 1 Inch long	

From which he calculated the following Reſult:

14 Thouſand, 93 Millions, 420 Thouſand, 936 Quarters, 1 Buſhel, 1 Peck, 1 Quartern, 3 Pints, and 5 and a Quarter ſolid Inches of one Sort of Grain, are contain'd in one ſolid Mile; or 5 Thouſand, 451 Millions, 776 Thouſand Yards in a Cubical Mile, being 254 Millions of Millions, 358 Thouſand, 61 Millions, and 56 Thouſand Inches in a Cubical Mile; and if every Hair be an Inch long, and 2304 Hairs a Cubical Inch, then 586 Thouſand, 40 Millions of Millions, 972 Thouſand, 673 Millions, and 24 Thouſand, will fill the Space of a Cubical Mile: But if a Hair be no longer than it is broad, he then found that there would be 28 Tribes, 129 Thouſand, 966 Millions of Millions, 688 Thouſand, 305 Millions, and 152 Thouſand Hairs, to fill the Space of a Cubical Mile.

As we are come to that Notation where he introduces the Word Tribe, it will be proper to ſet down that Prolix Number, ariſing from 140 Nails doubled at a Farthing a Nail, which he reads thus:

725 Tribes of Tribes,
958 Thouſ. of Mill. of Mill. of Tribes,
238 Millions of Millions of Tribes,
096 Thouſand Millions of Tribes,
074 Millions of Tribes,
907 Thouſand Tribes,
868 Tribes,
531 Thouſand Millions of Millions,
656 Millions of Millions,
993 Thouſand Millions,
638 Millions,
851 Thouſands,
106 Pounds, 2 Shillings, and 8 Pence.

725958238096074907868531656993638851106*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*

For the Truth of which I leave thoſe Gentlemen that have Leiſure and Curioſity to try it.

I ſhall only mention one Thing more with Regard to this Man's Memory, and it ſhall be in ſquaring the above Number. Now you ſee he is to multiply 39 Figures by 39 Figures, and all by the Strength of his Memory, without having Recourſe to human Aſſiſtance, or Pen, Ink, and Paper. What a prodigious Taſk muſt this be to be operated by the Head only, which he certainly performed, and after two Months and a half, he brings the following Anſwer, omitting the odd 2*l.* 8*d.* which he reads thus:

527 Tribes of Tribes of Cramps
015 Thouſ. Mill. of Mill. Trib. of Cramps
363 Millions of Millions Tribes of Cramps
459 Thouſand Millions Tribes of Cramps
557 Millions of Tribes of Cramps
385 Thouſand Tribes of Cramps
673 Tribes of Cramps
733 Thouſand Millions of Millions of Cramps
542 Millions of Millions of Cramps
638 Thouſand Millions of Cramps
591 Millions of Cramps
721 Thouſand Cramps
213 Cramps
298 Tribes of Tribes
966 Thouſand Million of Millions of Tribes
079 Millions of Millions of Tribes
207 Thouſand Millions of Tribes
524 Millions of Tribes
904 Thouſand Tribes
381 Tribes
289 Thouſand Millions of Millions.
493 Millions of Millions.
251 Thouſand of Millions
637 Millions
423 Thouſand
230 Pounds.

I was vaſtly ſurprized at the Quickneſs as well as the Extenſiveneſs of this poor Man's Memory, and I do aſſure you, Sir, that he does all that I have above recited by the Head without Pen, Ink, or Paper; for I am now thoroughly convinced that he is no Impoſtor, or makes uſe of any Arts or Inſinuations to deceive, as I firſt immagined when I heard of him: Oh the Depth of human Penetration!

I don't find, in Hiſtory, any Man's Memory to be compared with this *Jedediah Buxton's*. *Seneca*, indeed, gives us an Account of his own Memory, as a Miracle in thoſe Times, which I chuſe to ſend you in his own Words: *Hanc* [memoriam] *aliquando in me floruiſſe, ut non tantum ad uſum ſufficiret, ſed in miraculum uſque procederet, non nego. Nam et 2000 nominum recitata, quo ordine erant dicta, reddebam: Et ab his qui ad audiendum præceptorem noſtrum convenerunt, ſingulos verſus a ſingulis datos, cum plures quam 200 eſſicerentur, ab ultimo incipiens uſque ad primum recitabam.* This is the only Inſtance I can find as a Competitor to this our Author. I appeal to any Perſon however well converſant in Figures, whether to multiply by 20 or 30 Figures by the Head, or divide by the ſame, which is equal to him, be not an arduous Taſk, and whether this poor Man be not

Rara avis in terris, nigroque ſimillima cygno.

Yours, &c.

Haughton Park. T. HOLLIDAY.

NAPLES, September 7.

THE Algerine Corſairs having lately appeared again in great Numbers upon the Coaſt of this Kingdom, and taken one of our Merchantmen and a Genoeſe Pink. Orders are given for all the armed Veſſels in this Port to put to Sea immediately on a Cruize againſt them.

Rome, Sept. 7. The Pope has been in a very bad State of Health theſe ſeveral Days paſt, and now his Legs are ſwelled to ſuch a Degree, that he is forced to keep his Bed. We are much alarmed at it, for ſuch is our Affection for this Pontiff, that we dare ſay every Body prays for his Recovery, except a few who may be ambitious to ſucceed him.

Madrid, Sept. 7. The Court has Advice, by Expreſs, that a Barbary Galliot was taken the 17th of laſt Month off Ikiza by a Xebeck belonging to that Port, after a very obſtinate Engagement, in which ſeveral Moors were kill'd, and the reſt made Slaves.

Hamburgh, Sept. 18. The laſt Letters from Stockholm adviſe, that M. Wickman, who was brought over from Finland ſome Months ago, and committed to Priſon for holding treaſonable Correſpondences, was publicly beheaded the 11th Inſtant; and the Day before his Execution ſix Perſons convicted of deſigning to ſet Fire to the City of Stockholm, were ſent to the Gallies at Marſtand.

Copenhagen, Sept. 25. We have received the bad News of the Damage which the late Tempeſts have occaſioned on the Coaſts of the Duchy of Holſtein and the County of Delmenhorſt. The Dykes have been broken in ſeveral Places, the whole Country was overflowed, and many People periſhed, together with a great Number of Cattle. We alſo hear that ſeveral Ships were wreck'd on the Coaſt.

Paris, Sept. 24. His Majeſty, as a Mark of his Complacency in the Joy which his People have expreſſed at the late happy Event, has remitted four Millions upon the Land Tax.

Purſuant to the King's gracious Intentions ſignified to all the Corporations of the Kingdom, for a more beneficial Expendure of the Moneys deſign'd for Rejoicings on the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy, the Magiſtracy of Paris have reſolved to portion 600 Girls with 600 Livres each, with a Wedding Suit to the Bridegroom, and the neceſſary Charges of the Marriage defray'd. The Girls intitled to this Privilege are to be the Daughters of poor

poor Labourers, Artificers or Manufacturers; accordingly last Sunday public Notice was given in all the Parish Churches of this City, that such Maidens who were inclined to marry, should within three Weeks give in their Names to the Priest of their Parish; afterwards Lists are to be made out, and Sums lodged in the Hands of each Priest according to the Number of Candidates in his Parish. The Marriages of each Parish are, as far as possible, to be solemniz'd on the same Day, before the Provost of the Merchants and Sheriffs, or their Representatives.

Silver Medals also are preparing with the King's Bust on one Side, and on the other a Representation of the Birth of the Duke of Burgundy; which are to be given to these Pairs as Espousal Pieces.

The Life Guards, in the Flush of their Joy, asked and obtained his Majesty's Leave to give a Ball in their Guard Chamber in Versailles; it was honour'd with the Presence of the Royal Family, and conducted with great Politeness.

This Royal Birth filled the Town of Versailles with a Kind of Enthusiasm; for a whole Week nothing was to be heard thereabouts but Drums, Trumpets, Violins, and Hautboys, mixed with the Shouts of the several trading and working Companies, incessantly paying their Compliments to the King and the Royal Family.

Paris, Oct. 8. During the few Days the King was at Crecy, from whence he returns this Day to Versailles, there were seventeen Girls married, to whom the Marchioness de Pompadour gave Portions.

And we are credibly informed, our General Farmers are to sing a Te Deum, and to advance a considerable Sum of Money towards the Portion of several young Maidens upon their Day of Marriage on Account of the happy Birth of the Duke of Burgundy.

It is computed, that above 20,000 poor Maidens will get Husbands by these generous Donations.

Hanover, Sept. 25. Great Damage has been done in several Places of this Electorate, by the overflowing of the Weser and the Elbe. The Waters of this last River particularly, have done considerable Damage to the Fortifications of Staden, and to divers Magazines there, where the greatest Part of the Ammunition and Provisions have been entirely spoiled.

Amsterdam, Sept. 28. Many are the Conjectures about the precipitate Departure of the Ambassador from France for Paris. Some say, that the Cause of it was the Resolution which the States of Holland have at length taken to accede to the Treaty of Alliance between the Courts of Vienna and Petersburg, and London, and that he has been sent for to know how, and by what Canal, that Affair, which the French Ministry believe would never pass, has succeeded, so much to the Good Liking of the Court of Great Britain, in order to give fresh Instructions upon this Subject, and this seems to be the most probable Conjecture. This Resolution has been carried to the Generalty, where the other Provinces have already shewn their Approbation of it, by giving their affirmative Voice for it, wherefore that Affair is looked upon as concluded; which cannot give Pleasure either to France, Prussia, the Elector of Cologn, or to those Princes of the Empire which are entered, as this last, into the late Views of the King of Prussia.

Hague, Sept. 20. The Party who oppose the present Government, are caballing and using every Artifice to render unsuccessful every Proposition made on the Part of the Prince Stadtholder, and to push that for the Reduction of the Troops of the Province of Holland, out of every Company of which they would have eight Men broke. If this Project takes Effect, the States of the other Provinces will undoubtedly expect to be eased in the same Manner; and in such Case the Troops of the Republic will, indeed, be reduced, and consequently, the Authority of the Stadtholder diminished: For if the Republic should be obliged, by the Measures it shall take with the Court of Vienna, to have in the Barrier Towns the Number of Troops stipulated by Treaty, together with the necessary Garrisons in the Frontier Places, especially those on the Side of the Dominions of the King of Prussia, who is not looked upon as our best Friend, it would leave but very few remaining in the Country, particularly this Province, where the People of certain Cities are kept in Awe and Obedience, by nothing so much as the Fear of receiving Garrisons into some, and augmenting them in others. In this Manner the Party of the Oligarchy attains gradually to its End of bringing to nothing the Authority of the Stadtholder, and lessening as much as possible, the Credit of the State, which would not have held under King William III. the distinguish'd Rank it did, had it not been for its Forces by Land and Sea. As to the latter, there is no Occasion to take Pains to reduce them, seeing they scarcely subsist at all. It would really almost cost the Republic as much to obtain a Resolution of building 25 Men of War, as the Construction of them itself. It is now more than 3 Years that the Deputies of the Admiralty have met upon this Occasion, without having yet resolved upon any Thing, the contrary Party always overturning To-morrow, what is concluded on this Day; and these Assemblies cost the State considerable Sums.

A Letter from the Hague, October 3.

Deputies from all the Admiralty Colleges in this Province are expected here, in order to confer with the States General about the Reduction of Duties on Imports and Exports, proposed in the Plan, presented by the Stadtholder for reviving the Commerce of this Republic. As soon as his Serene Highness returns to this Place, they will likewise consult about the Execution of such Measures as may answer this End, and labour therein with all the Zeal and Ardour requisite, without suffering themselves to be diverted therefrom by trifling Considerations, arising from Prejudices, Fondness for old Customs, or imaginary Fears of our Neighbours taking Umbrage at our Proceedings. Such Nations as have got Part of the Republic's Commerce from her, thought themselves warranted by the Law of Nature to improve the Opportunities that offered for so doing: And the same Law now authorizes the Republic to strive to bring back this Trade into its old Channels, by using all the Means consistent with Treaties and Friendship with other Powers. This the Plan in Question takes Notice of, insisting at the same Time on a Reduction of Duties on Exports and Imports, as the best Means to restore such Branches of Trade as are declining, or have been turned into other Channels. A Comparison between the last and present Century makes this very obvious, if we consider on what Footing the Republic's Trade was formerly with Spain, Portugal, Italy, and France, who received through the Hands of the Dutch, the Products and Manufactures of the North and Baltic; whereas those Nations now go to fetch them with their own Vessels, or have them brought to them by the Hanse Towns. As to the properest Methods to be put in Practice, relative to these Considerations, it appears that the establishing of a Free Port is judged the most practicable Expedient; that is to say, a limitted Free Port, which excludes only prohibited Goods, and such Commodities whose Exportation might be prejudicial to the State. The Plan in Question points out the different Kinds whose Importation is prohibited, as also the Nature and Qualities of them that are not allowed to be exported; the Prohibition of the former being grounded on their interfering with the Manufactures of the Country, and the Interdiction of the latter being regulated and proportioned according to the Demand there is for them at Home, &c.

Paris, Sept. 20. As to the Conferences held here, for settling the Limits in America, between this Nation and England, no great Progress seems to have been made in the Affair: Mr. Mildmay, one of the British Commissaries is lately gone over to London, to attend his own private Affairs for some Time, as some say; however it be, 'tis expected he will return with new Instructions, the old ones not being found sufficient to answer all the Objections and Cavils of our Statesmen. *And what Instructions will, except he carries over a Blank Sheet of Paper, for their Statesmen to set down their own Terms?*

Cadiz, August 30. The Merchants of this City complain very much of the Decay of their Commerce to the West-Indies, which they say, arises from most of the Register Ships which are sent into that Part of the World, being freighted by some of the most considerable French Merchants, who are very rich, and in a Condition of running all Risques, and who only employ Commissaries of their own Nation, and, perhaps, some few others, on whom they may safely depend. They further allege, that as the greatest Part of the Merchandize which are put on board these Ships, only pass through their Hands, the other Commissaries have almost nothing to do: These last are therefore very desirous that the Court would again begin to send, as in Times past, the Galleons, and the Flotilla into these Countries. Every Body, and particularly the Spaniards themselves, they say, would then have a Share in the Profits of this Trade; and the Monopoly which is at present carried on, would cease. Strong Representations have been made upon this Subject to the Court of Madrid, but no Answer has yet been made to them; and there is but little Likelihood that any Alterations will soon be made in this Respect, because it is evident, that the Court finds its Account better, by sending from Time to Time Register Ships, which return heavier, and consequently more Money in many more frequently into the Coffers of the King, than by the Galleons and Flotilla. One may easily judge of the great Advantages which the French draw from this Trade, and the Quantity of Silver which it causes to go into that Kingdom, since it is affirmed, that this Nation is more than Half interested therein.

Marseilles, Sept. 16. By a Ship lately arrived here from Sallee, we have Advice, that as soon as the foreign Merchants establish'd there were informed of the Cession which was made of that Place to the King of Denmark, they presented a Memorial to the Emperor of Morocco, requesting that Prince to oblige the Danes to take off all the Goods that lay upon their Hands (but nothing of this being mentioned in the Act of Cession, it cannot well be expected that the Subjects of his Danish Majesty should encumber themselves with Goods which do not suit their Convenience, and may possibly be inconsistent with the Trade which is intended to be established there) that this Difficulty, joined to the Inconveniency of removing their Effects, which cannot be done without great Loss, had engaged most of those foreign Merchants to endeavour to get themselves naturaliz'd as Danes, in order to partake of the Advantages of the Cession; and that the rest of them propose to establish themselves at Sallee.

Hague, Sept. 29. *The Prince Stadtholder, before he set out for Aix la Chapelle, delivered to the States General, and the States of Holland and West Friesland, some Proposals for improving the Trade of the United Provinces; in the Preamble of which, among other Things, it is said,*

"*That his Serene Highness, ever since his Advancement to the Stadtholdership, having had nothing more at Heart than to restore the Republic to the flourishing Situation it was formerly in, thought nothing could contribute so much towards it as the Improvement of Trade, as being one of the fundamental Supports of the State; and that, in Conformity thereto, he had spared no Pains to inform himself, from the most experienced Merchants and Traders, of the present Situation of our Trade, and of the most suitable Methods to restore it.*

"*That his Serene Highness had the Satisfaction to lay before their High Mightinesses a Plan which was delivered to him, relating to the Trade of those Provinces, containing Reflections equally well adapted to the present State of Trade, and to the Means of retrieving it: That, among other Things, he finds in this Plan a Proposal for establishing a Free Port, and considerably lessening all Duties, which he looks upon as the only Means to make Trade revive, and enable the Merchants to draw it more and more into this Country.*

"*That his Serene Highness having found this Plan so advantageous to the Trade of the Republic, so necessary for the Support of the State, and so well calculated for the present Situation of Affairs, could not avoid recommending it to their High Mightinesses, begging them to consider of it as soon as possible, and with all the Attention due to a Matter of such Importance, and to the Necessity of preventing a further Decay of Trade, &c.*"

The States, General after deliberating upon these Proposals, resolved to return Thanks to the Prince Stadtholder for his Attention to the Good of the State, and of the trading Subjects of these Provinces, as well as for his indefatigable Zeal and Application in searching out the Causes of the Decay of Trade, and the Means of restoring it to a flourishing Situation. Their High Mightinesses have also thought proper to send Copies of the said Proposals, with the Plan annexed, to the respective Colleges of the Admiralty for them to consider of, and draw up such Articles as they shall think conducive to the Amendment of Trade, in order hereafter to take such Measures as may answer the salutary Views of his Serene Highness. The States of Holland and West Friesland, have also come to the same Resolution.

The Plan abovementioned, after representing the present Situation of Trade, and the Reason of it's Decay, proposes, as the Means of restoring it, to have all Sorts of Goods exempted from paying Toll throughout the Territories of the Republic, to establish a general or limitted free Port, and to distinguish, by a general Tariff, the several Commodities which shall be liable to pay Duty, those which shall be exempted from it, and those which shall be prohibited.

LONDON.

August 24. Thomas Colley, for the Murder of Ruth Osborne (*the supposed Witch at Tring in Hertfordshire*), was executed at Gubblecut Cross, and afterwards hang'd in Chains on the same Gallows, near 30 Miles from the Place of his Confinement; the People about Marston Moor having petitioned against hanging him near their Houses. The Day before his Execution he received the Sacrament, and signed a solemn Declaration of his Faith relating

ring to Witchcraft, which was read at his Request by the Minister of Tring who attended him, just before he was turn'd off. He was escorted from Hertford Goal by the Sheriff and his Officers, and a Guard of 108 Men, 7 Officers, and a Trumpet belonging to the Regiment of Horse Blue. The Procession was slow, solemn, and moving. Friday Night he was lodged at St. Alban's Goal, and at 5 the next Morning was put into a one Horse Chaise with the Executioner, and came to the Place of Execution about eleven. The Infatuation of the greatest Part of the Country People was so great, that they would not be Spectators of his Death (perhaps from a Consciousness of having been present at the Murder as well as he); yet many Thousands stood at a Distance to see him go, grumbling and muttering that it was a hard Case to hang a Man for destroying an old wicked Woman, who had done so much Mischief by her Witchcraft. As he passed through Tring, just as the Prisoner's Wife and Daughter were permitted to speak to him, a Pistol went off by the Carelessness of one of the Troopers, which put the whole Corps in some Consternation, taking it at first to be fired from a Window: but no other Accident happened. He behaved very penitently.

The DECLARATION *of* Thomas Colley.

Good People!

I Beseech you all to take Warning by an unhappy Man's Suffering; that you be not deluded into so absurd and wicked a Conceit, as to believe that there are any such Beings upon Earth as Witches.

It was that foolish and vain Imagination, heighten'd and inflamed by the Strength of Liquor, which prompted me to be instrumental (with others as mad-brain'd as myself) in the horrid and barbarous Murder of Ruth Osborne, the supposed Witch, for which I am now so deservedly to suffer Death.

I am fully convinced of my former Error, and with the Sincerity of a dying Man declare, that I do not believe there is such a Thing in Being as a Witch; and pray God that none of you, thro' a contrary Perswasion, may hereafter be induced to think, that you have a Right in any Shape to persecute, much less endanger the Life of a Fellow Creature.

I beg of you all to pray to God to forgive me, and to wash clean my polluted Soul in the Blood of Jesus Christ, my Saviour and Redeemer:

So exhorteth you all, the dying

THOMAS COLLEY.

Sept. 18. The Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following 17 Criminals received Sentence of Death; viz.

John Jebb, Cornelius Newhouse, and John Hunter, for stealing a Sheep;

Robert Steel, for the Murder of his Wife;

Anne Berry, for robbing Martha Elgar of 12*s.*

William Newman, and John March, for robbing James Daniel of a Hat, a Silk Handkerchief, a Pair of Shoes, and 1*s.* 6*d.* in Money;

David Brown, for robbing Daniel Bright of 3*s.* in Houndsditch;

Edward Bland, for robbing John Lane, Esq; of a Guinea, near Acton;

Samuel Eager, and John Jermy, for rescuing James Holt, an outlawed Smuggler;

John Carbold, and Edward Brooks, for Smuggling;

Benjamin Smith, for stealing two Lambs;

John Ireland, for robbing Edward Brice on Ealing Common, of a Silver Watch;

Bridget Shepherd, for stealing upwards of 40*s.* in a Dwelling House; and

John Robertson, for a Burglary.

It is remarkable, that when Philip Gibson, who was condemned some Time ago for a Street Robbery, was brought to the Bar to plead his Majesty's Pardon, in order to be transported for 14 Years, he would not plead to it; and when his Majesty's Clemency was read to him, he refused it, saying he had rather die than live, and did not thank his Friends, who had made Interest to have his Sentence changed, for that if he lived he would only be a Burthen to himself and them. The Court, tho' he behaved in such a manner, would have had him to accept of the royal Clemency; but on his still refusing, he was ordered back to Newgate 'til the next Sessions; and when he was going out of Court, he said he should be of the same Mind if brought there again.

Sept. 20. We have Advice from Ratisbon, that the Evangelic Body hath wrote a very long Letter to the Emperor, complaining of the Incroachments of the Roman Catholics at Ottingen, and earnestly beseeching his Imperial Majesty to interpose his Authority in such a manner, as may leave the Papists no Hopes of seeing their unjust Proceedings ratified any more at Vienna.

Sept. 21. Yesterday the Transports from the New Goal, Southwark, were shipped at Rotherhith for America; and the Beginning of next Week, those from Newgate will be put into a sloop Lighter at Black Fryars, to be also shipped for America. [*All for the better Peopling his Majesty's Colonies.*]

Sept. 21. They write from Elsineur of the 14th Instant, that a large Ship took Fire on the Easterly Part of Norway: She fired several Guns of Distress, and a great many Ships bore down towards her, but before they could give her any Assistance, she blew up, and the Crew perish'd. They could not learn what Nation she belong'd to.

Sept. 30. A Battalion of Col. Lee's Regiment, now on Duty in Dublin, will shortly embark for Nova Scotia.

Sept. 26. When the Lords of the Admiralty dismissed the Complainants of the Fortune Sloop of War, against some of the Officers, a noble Lord of that Board made use of the following Words: *My Lads, go about your Business; and while I have the Honour to reside at this Board, you, and all other British Seamen, may depend on my Protection.* At the same Time a Court Martial was ordered to be held on board the Monarque Man of War, Admiral Hawke President, to enquire into the Cause of the Complaint.

A few Days ago was launched at Brest the Bizarre, a Man of War of 74 Guns; in the building of which, a great Number of English Carpenters were employed.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, Sept. 30.

"*The Parliament seems desirous to act as it did before the Reign of Lewis XIII, not having yet determined to register, purely and simply, the Declaration of the King concerning the Government of the General Hospital, &c. They nevertheless perceive that it must be done, the Orders of the King being too positive to be disobeyed; but they are willing to save Appearances, and to obey his Majesty in such a Manner, as that the* Authority *of this* august *Assembly may not seem to be abridged: They therefore appointed Commissaries to deliberate upon the most proper Means to effect this. In order thereto, it was thought expedient to remonstrate a third Time, and to do it in Concert with the Ministers, who counselled his Majesty to hearken to his Parliament: They went to Versailles with it, where they were better received than they expected, the King giving Ear to them, and telling them, that he would diliberate upon their Remonstrance in his Council; the Result of which was, to qualify in some Degree the Edict which had caused all the Dispute, whereof the Archbishop of Paris was the Cause, and he may rest assured that Themis will one Day make him perceive that she is not insensible of the Injuries that have been done to her Rights.*

The Affair of the Clergy appears to be fresh suspended, it is not at all talked of; every Body is nevertheless desirous of seeing whether the Court will be as resolute in regard to them, as it has been in respect to the Parliament: It is questioned whether it will or no. This Body is too powerful; it has too great an Influence over the Minds and Consciences of People. This is well known, and therefore no Dispatch is made in determining the Dispute: But it is believed, that the Court will not be easily prevailed upon to comply. In the mean Time it draws nothing from the Clergy; one may however suppose, that it will, in the End, find Means of getting an Equivalent to its Demands."

October 2. We learn from Holland, that the East-India Ships, which sail'd lately from the Texel, carry the Company's Orders, with the Approbation of his Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder, and the States General, in reference to the new Regency established at Batavia. The Governor lately returned from Surinam has given so clear and full a Justification of his Conduct, that he is set entirely right in the Opinion of the Public; and it is thought his Sentiment will be follow'd in the Measures taken for securing the future Tranquility of that important Settlement. His Serene Highness the Prince Stadtholder is returned from Aix-la-Chapelle in perfect Health.

BOSTON, *November* 25.

We have Advice from Hallifax, that a Brigantine from Ireland, bound to that Port with Provisions, was lately cast away about 9 Leagues from that Harbour, but the Men were saved; and that a Schooner belonging to Marblehead, going to their Assistance, was cast ashore, and all the Men, being 7 in Number, were drowned.

Extract of a Letter from Paramaribo, in Surinam, dated October 3, 1751.

——'I cannot, per this Opportunity, omit letting you know of the Misfortune of our worthy Friend Mr. Wolf, who has within two Weeks past, had his Plantation almost totally demolished by the wild Negroes, who have burnt all his Coppers, the Mills, the Dwelling-Houses, 29 Hogsheads of Sugar, all the Melasses.—In short, They have left but about 75 Negroes, Children included, out of near a Hundred.'——

Mr. GREEN,

As Mr. A. B. by your Gazett, Number 344, asserts, that the Papists have craftily attached to their Interest some Gentlemen who were Dissenters from the Church of England, *under the Notion of their being subject to the Penalties of several Acts of Parliament in Force, within this Province, and assures them, that the Suggestion is false; and that it must proceed from Inadvertency or want of Attention, that any of his Majesty's Subjects within this Province, dissenting from the Church of* England, *should give Ear or Credit to such Allegations; and is so good as to rectify their supposed Error, by directing them to the Page, in the Body of Laws of this Province, where, by the* Toleration Act, *they, as* Protestant *Dissenters, will find themselves secured against the Penal Statutes, wherewith their artful Adversaries would endeavour to fright them: It is desired you'll give this a Place in your next Gazett.*

To Mr. A. B.

SIR,

ALTHOUGH I am in Charity, bound to believe, that you are no Enemy to the *Protestant* Dissenters, both from your stiling them *Loyal Subjects*, and yourself their *Well-Wisher*, and from your Paternal Care of them, in guarding them against any Imposture, and directing them to the Basis of their Religious Liberty, in order to prevent their being terrified by the Groundless Insinuations of any crafty and artful Adversaries: Yet I must own myself at a Loss, how to reconcile your various Intimations of Friendship or Goodwill towards them, with your representing them from the Press, as if they were as the major Part, so inadvertent and inattentive, as to be utter Strangers to the Security they have by the Act of *Toleration, &c.* from the Effects of any Penal Laws, that may be in Force in this Province; and so weak and timorous, as to be apt to be frighted with Groundless Insinuations, when Craft, Art, and close Application of Mind to their Interest, is ascribed to their supposed Adversaries.

I should not think it strange to hear, that a few illiterate Persons, or new Settlers in the Province, might be imposed on, by the Insinuations you mention; but that *Gentlemen Dissenters*, and *several* of them should be attached to the *Romish* Interest, by the forementioned Insinuations, is to me Matter of Surprize: We think we can best assign the Grounds and Reasons of our Conduct; and therefore, I take the present Opportunity to signify to you, that I am a Dissenter from the Church of *England*, and far from being attached to the *Romish* Religion; but that I am so far attached to their Interest, as to be an Enemy to the Execution of the Penal Laws against them, or any other Denomination of Christians, purely on the Account of their Religious Sentiments; and I have Authority to add, that several of my Acquaintance, who fall under the same Denomination with myself, have the same Sentiments, not from any Craft or Art the *Papists* have used with them, but from Principles of Benevolence and Humanity, and the high Estimation they have for that Golden Rule of our SAVIOUR's, which it is hoped is universally known to (however little practised among) Christians; and because we are of Opinion, that such Methods are far from serving the Interest of Religion wheresoever, or by whomsoever practised.

I am Yours, &c. P. C.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, lodging at Mr. John Inch's, *Silversmith, in* Annapolis,

GOOD *Barbadoes* RUM, at Five Shillings, for each single Gallon; if six Gallons or upwards to one Person at the same Time, Four Shillings and eight Pence *per* Gallon; if by the Hogshead, at a very reasonable Rate. 2

Andrew Henderson.

Con-

Conformable to LAW,

NOTICE is hereby given, That there is at the Plantation of *Thomas Brothers*, in *Baltimore* County, taken up as Strays,

A small Black Horse, with a Star in his Forehead, and has some Saddle Spots, branded on the off Shoulder I M, and on the off Buttock with S M, standing a little crooked. And,

A Bay Mare, with a Sprig Tail, some Saddle Spots, the near Ear split, and the under Part cut off, had a Bell on mark'd G M H, and a round Buckle to the Bell Collar: She had with her a well grown grey Horse Colt, about two Years old, branded on the near Buttock T.

The Owner or Owners may have them again, on proving their Property, and paying Charges.

ANTHONY SMITH,

At the House lately kept by Mr. JOHN CONNER, *about seven Miles from* London-Town, *on the Road to* West-*River*, Calvert *County*, &c.

NOW keeps TAVERN; where Gentlemen may depend on good Entertainment, and the most civil Usage, from

their humble Servant,

Anthony Smith.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living at *Elk Ridge*, a Servant Man, named *Joseph Cranwell*, has a long Visage, and has many Scars on his Cheek Bone. Had on when he went away, a new white Cotton Jacket, a Pair of black Yarn Stockings, and Negro Flats.

Whoever secures the said Servant, and delivers him to the Subscriber, at *Elk-Ridge*, shall have THREE POUNDS Reward, besides what the Law allows, paid by

Jonathan Mullinux.

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD by the Printer hereof,

THE LAWS made at the last Session of Assembly.

TO BE SOLD

At the PRINTING OFFICE *in* Annapolis *the following* Books,

BISHOP of *Man* on the Sacrament, Merchant's Magazine, *Thompson's* Seasons, Testaments, *Sherlock* on Death, 8*vo*, Ditto, 12*mo*, *Wright* on Regeneration, Lives of Convicts, 3 Vol. Psalters, *Bradley's* Dictionary, 2 Vol. Practice of Piety, History of Theatres, Ecclesiastical Laws, 2 Vol. Manuscript Sermons, Account of *Denmark*, Fabulous Dictionary, Life of *Didimy Archer*, Present for an Apprentice, Compleat Gentleman, Compleat Housewife, *Æsop's* Fables, Christian Hero, Religion of Nature, Whole Duty of Man, Political Essays, Art of preserving Health, *Plutus* the God of Riches, Devil turn'd Hermit, *Tennent's* Epistle to *Meade*, Business and Retirement, *New-York* Plot, *Pope's* Essay on Man, *Locke's* Essay abridged, *Hugo Grotius*, *Cornelius Tacitus*, *Anacreon*, *Virgilii* Opera, *M. Tullii Ciceronis* Orationes, *Ovidii* Tristia, *Æsopi* Fabulæ, *Terentii* Comœdiæ, *C. Cornelius Tacitus*, Ditto 2 Vol. *Cornelius Nepos*, Ditto, *Latin* & *Anglick*, *Buchanani* Historia *Scotiæ*, *Ovidii* Metamorphoseon *Buchanani* Poemata, *Horatius*, &c, &c.

TAKEN up in the Bay, near the Mouth of *Magothy* River, on the 26th of *December*, a small Flat, with a Ring-bolt Fore and Aft, has a Rollock Hole cut in the Stern, will carry about three Hogsheads of Tobacco, and is almost new. The Owner may know where to find the said Flat, on applying to the Printer hereof, and paying the Charge of this Advertisement. 2

THE Subscriber having for some Time past declined carrying on the Blacksmith's Business in the City of *Annapolis*, hereby gives Notice, that he now carries on the said Business as formerly, at the same Place; and makes all new Work at 10*d.* per Pound, rough and unfiled: He therefore hopes for the Continuance of the Favours of his former Customers, who may rely on being well used, as well as all others who shall be pleased to employ him; but at the same Time desires his Customers not to be displeased, if asked for Payment after their Work is done.

He also as formerly carries on the Business of making Cordage of all Sorts and Sizes, fitting for any Vessels; where all Persons may be readily supplied, in as good and cheap a Manner as in *England*.

3 *Thomas Williamson.*

Port-Tobacco, November 30, 1751.

STRAYED away from the Subscriber, about the first of this Month, a small Bay Horse, thirteen Hands high, with a Star in his Forehead, a long Switch Tail, the two fore Feet white, branded on the near Buttock *AL* (joined together) and paces fast in a Curb Bridle; he was bred somewhere near *Nottingham* on *Patuxent*. Whoever will bring the said Horse to *Port-Tobacco*, shall have a Reward of Two Pistoles.

4 *George Clarke.*

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Thursday the 5th Day of March *next, at the Plantation of* WILLIAM HUNT, *Esq; Merchant in* London, *situate on the main Road, between* London-Town *and* Queen Anne *Town*,

A PARCEL of choice Country-born and other well seasoned

NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women, Boys, and Girls, about 32 in the Whole Number; most of the Workers have been brought up to Plantation Business, among whom are sundry Plowmen, a House Carpenter and Cooper; some of the Women have been brought up in the House, and understand sewing, knitting, and spinning. Also, sundry Black Cattle, among whom are two Pair of choice Oxen well broke, some Draught Horses and Mares; several Kind of Plantation Utensils, and a Quantity of *Indian* Corn.

The Sale to begin at 12 of the Clock on that Day, and continue 'til the Whole be Sold, by

6 *Vachel Denton*, Attorney in Fact for Mr. *Hunt*.

N. B. Time will be given for Payment of the Purchase Money, upon giving Security, if required.

STOLEN or strayed from the Plantation of *Benedict Calvert*, Esq; at *Mount-Pleasant*, a Grey Horse, about 13 Hands and a half high, branded with a W on the near Buttock, his Mane trimm'd, and his Foretop clipp'd. Whoever takes up the said Horse, and brings him to the aforesaid Plantation, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward. X 8

BROKE adrift from the Sloop *Rose*, belonging to Col. *Edward Lloyd*, riding at Anchor between *Poplar* Island and *Kent* Point, the Wind at South East, a Twelve Hogshead Flat, with two Oars and a Grapnel; her Painter was a 2 and three Quarter Inch Rope, which was broke; she had a Moulding round her upper Streak, and had been painted of a whitish Colour; her Keelson was broke about the middle; she had several Slips of Lead nail'd over the Seams in her Bottom, and had but two Beams in her. Whoever will take Care of said Flat, and give Intelligence thereof to Col. *Edward Lloyd* shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

Thomas Ormsby.

TO BE SOLD,

By the Subscriber, at his Store in London-Town,

VARIETY of *European* and *India* GOODS, proper for the Winter Season, at the lowest Prices, for Cash, Bills of Exchange, or short Credit.

Thomas Meighan.

N. B. The said *Thomas Meighan* intending to leave this Province next Spring; all Persons indebted to him, are desired speedily to make Payment: And those who have any Demands, shall be paid on bringing in their Accounts.

THE Subscriber having a good Brazier, all Persons who have any thing to do in that Way of Business, may have it done at the said Subscriber's Smith's Shop in *Annapolis*.

Patrick Creagh.

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a Tract of Land called *Clagget's Forest*, and other Lands adjoyning thereto, lying near the Head of *Bush* River in *Baltimore* County, containing about Thirteen Hundred Acres.

ALSO,

A Tract of Land lying in the said County, near the Branches of *Deer Creek*, called *Bond's Gratuity*, containing Four Hundred Acres.

Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms, by applying to

Philip Thomas.

JUST IMPORTED,

And to be SOLD by the Subscriber, at his Store in ANNAPOLIS,

BARBADOES Rum, *Muscovado* Sugar, *Vidonia* Wine, *Lisbon* Lemons, *Castile* Soap in Boxes, Chocolate, *English* Seal Leather, Cables and Cordage of all Sizes, Anchors and Ship Chandlery, with Variety of *European* and *India* Goods, by Wholesale and Retale, for Money, Bills of Exchange, or Tobacco, at the lowest Prices.

Stephen West.

BROKE loose from a Schooner at the Mouth of *South* River, A Boat about 10 Feet Keel, very narrow, deep, and strong built: She drove ashore about 2 Miles above the lower End of *Kent-Island*. Whoever brings the said Boat to *Annapolis*, shall have Twenty Shillings Reward.

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by JONAS GREEN, POST-MASTER, at his OFFICE in *Charles-street*; by whom all Persons may be supplied with this PAPER; and where ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are taken in and inserted for Five Shillings the first Week, and a Shilling *per* Week after for Continuance; And BOOK-BINDING is performed in the neatest Manner.